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THE AWKWARD MAN.

I am, I confess it with some shame, as
ignorant of the world as the world is of me,
I have only been used to look at men as
children look at an eclipse—through glasses
smoked and dulled with the smoke of my
midnight lamp, which doth

"——oft outwatch the bear
With thrice great Hermes, and unspheare
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind."

So a kind yet mistaken friend of mine, who
insisted that the "proper study of mankind
is man," after numberless invitations, polite
pressures, and gentle tuggings, pulled me
up by the roots from my studious bower, as
the gardener plucks up a thriving weed, dis-
tangling my very heart-strings and eye-
strings from the richly cultured ground of
the Muses' garden, and dragged me from
my learned lair, to accompany him on a visit
to some moderately-fashionable friends in
town. It was not till after much hesitating,
apologizing, and entreating him not to push
me, so soon following my arrival in town,
into that vortex which I dreaded—into gai-
ties so opposite to the seclusion in which I
had passed my late pilgrimage in the west
of England; till, after enquiring over and
over again, whether they were very fashion-
able people? and being assured that it was
a plain, worthy Scotch family, the widow
and son and daughters of Colonel——,
who had but lately arrived in this country
from the East Indies, where the gallant co-
lonel had died, leaving them in very hand-
some circumstances,—that I submitted at
last to go, with as good a grace as Barnar-
dine did to be hanged; and it cost me as
many efforts to step up to the door, as him
to mount the steps of the scaffold. The
knock was given, the door opened; and my
friend, (must I call him so?) perceiving that
I would fain have retreated, dragged me in,
like the young oxen were dragged into the
temples of the ancients, where they were
meant to be sacrificed. We were in howe-
ver, and I passed very successfully along
the line of cane and lap-dog carriers and
under gilt gentlemen of the shoulder-knot,
without being openly quizzed; and I there-
fore began to augur favorably of my future
success.

I made something like an oblique bow,
which, for any thing I know to the contrary,
was meant for the company present, but it
might be mistaken to have been intended for
the bust of Shakspeare on the sideboard, as
to the use I had put it to. This would have
passed unnoticed, had I not, in the first
place, in retreating my right foot from a
row in advance, come with my heel, which
was now pumped, sharp against the shin of
the footman who was politely waiting to see
me to a chair;—had I not, in the second, in
shaking hands with each one of the party on
being introduced, nipped one of the young
ladies' fingers almost in the bud, and drop-
ped the hand of a second without shaking
it, that I might grasp that of a third who was
waiting to go through the ordeal: and had I
not, in the third place, shook the hand of
the friend who had introduced me, so long
and so cordially, that you would have sup-
posed I had never seen the man in my life,
instead of having been brought there by him.
But the spirit of unaccustomed gallantry
was still effervescing within, and I thought
I might venture being polite to the lady on
my left. I watched her wants, therefore,
with the eye of a lover, seeking occasion for
saying some gallant thing, or for doing one.
Her eyes, which were the prettiest pair of
blue eyes I had ever seen out of poetry, set-
tled upon a peach, like two sister butterflies
on that azure hue which gives to the blue
seraphs of the vale of Cashmere, the sove-
reignty for beauty. I was all haste to serve
her eyes, and so to win her heart; but dart-
ing my arm too hastily, I threw down a de-
canter of wine, whose issuing tide divided
and subdivided itself into as many streams
as you may sometimes see issuing from an
allegorical urn in a country map. Great
consternation ensued: the captain feared a
stain on his military small-clothes, the cler-
gyman on the sacerdotal cloth, and the la-
dies looked after the unsullied snow of their
gowns with as much care as they would af-
ter their characters for spotless virtue. Ma-
ny apologies were made by my blushing
friend for my blushing self, which was very
handsome in him, as I was too confused
to apologize for myself, and was fully employ-
ed in damming up the main stream with my
handkerchief, till the assisting hand of a foot-
man at my elbow, who was as welcome to
me as the sun to the rain drenched meadows,
had dried up the vinous inundations. My
friend lied for me like truth. I was first
of an very near-sighted, and could not see
across a table, though he had very often
carried me the length of my sight; and next,
I was very nervous, though he had often de-
clared me to be too strong in our gymnastic
exercises. The accident was soon forgot-
ten, the company was again calm, and Awk-
ward was himself again."

The servant had been despatched below for some purpose or other: and I, being immediately over against mine hostess, was very smilingly requested to succeed him in his very pleasant office of waiting on the ladies! What could have induced the good old lady to confer such a distinction on me, of all men else, seeing what she had seen, I know not; but it was my fate: it was perhaps meant in kindness to me, that I might, by a short course of honorable employment, qualify myself for future honor. Oh, cruel kindness—kind cruelty! I could not refuse (what "man, of woman born," could?) the honor of serving a bevy of the prettiest dames in Christendom; I accepted, therefore, with an outward smile of satisfaction, but an inward shrug of chagrin, an office which I could not relinquish, and knew I should disgrace. I left my seat with the fearful load of toast in my trembling hand; and whether it was the fear of its slipping from my hold, which induced me to pinch it too tightly with my finger and thumb, or whether it was the brittleness of the China, I know not, but just as I had reached the first fair one of the circle, split went the plate, and splash went its well-buttered contents into the muslin lap of the shrieking lady, leaving me convulsively nipping the fragment of the plate more tightly than ever, and blushing with shame and confusion as I vainly stammered out an apology, interrupted by more *dashes* than you will find in ten chapters of Sterne. My young lady could not conceal her chagrin at being so much bedaubed: my friend refused to lie for me more—there could be no hereditary antipathy to a plate of toast and butter! But here my fair wit, who, I verily believed, "loved me for the dangers I had undergone," as I loved her "because shed did pity them," saved me from the frowns of the gentle partner in this last dire accident, by wittily remarking, that her fair cousin was never before *toasted* by any gallant."

A beautiful, new, and useful invention by Mr. Peter Laporte.—We have in our possession, and shall be glad to exhibit, a beautiful and *robber-proof* travelling trunk, made of a new material, which is thus described in the specification of the patentee.

"This cloth is made of hemp and wire, which is spun together, wove, and twilled, in the same way that all other cloths are. The hemp is twisted tight round the wires, and they are then wove together in the manner in which the common bagging is made. It may, however, be wove tight or open, to suit the purposes for which it may be required, and after this operation, it should, in all cases, be painted on both sides; this serves to prevent the hemp from rotting, and the wire from rusting. You may, if you please, put many coats of paint upon it, (suited to the object) which will make the surface solid, smooth, and elegant. This cloth may be used for many purposes, not only for boots of stages, but for carpeting, sacking bottoms of bedsteads, fancy chairs, sofas, (pannels, or in fact bodies) or roofs of carriages, baskets, water buckets, for travelling trunks, or the security of the mails."

There would really seem to be no end to the durability of whatever is constructed of these materials, and we know not why they may not be applied to all the objects enumerated, as well as various others. The trunk, while it is completely impenetrable, is lighter than the ordinary trunk. We really think that Editors would benefit the public by the notice of this invention, whilst they would assuredly serve a very worthy citizen, by contributing to bring his valuable invention into immediate use.

American Farmer.

ADVERTISEMENT—EXTRA.

MADAM SPITFIRE,

At the sign of the Furies in Hackle street, next door to the Cat's paw tavern, offers her services to the public to teach the noble art of

Scolding and Quarrelling,

In good or bad humor, in love or spite; by the day, hour, minute, or second, early or late, before or after meal, without regard to any person in Dutch or English. She has discovered a new way for women to pull the hair and cap of their adversary.

SCOLDING, &c.

Taught in the genteelest manner to country women as well as town ladies. Judges and magistrates scolded in the neatest style. She has a very peculiar mode of scolding, adapted to every age and circumstance in life. Married women taught to scold their husbands blind, deaf, and dumb, in six weeks. As a proof of her abilities in these polite acquirements, she scolded 8 husbands to death in 3 years time, and the 9th is far gone. She teaches how to make grim faces or furious faces; how to look sharp and Mary Magdelen like; sleepy husbands may have their wives taught to scold them awake. She scolded the teeth out of her head the first year she followed this noble business, which renders her incapable of teaching the art of biting, but on the other hand she is not afflicted with the tooth ache, which is a great advantage. She is well provided with needles and pins, to teach how to scratch faces, arms hands, eyes, &c. —Water changed into vinegar by scolding. —Scolding done in the newest and most improved style, in black, blue, red or any color on the shortest notice.

Vice stings us even in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us even in our pains.

From Cooper's new work "Notions of the Americans, picked up by a Travelling Bachelor."

"The day is not far distant when the conflicting interest of the two nations shall receive support from equal power. Whether the struggle is to be maintained by the ordinary rivalry of enterprise and industry, or by the fiercer conflict of arms, depends greatly on the temper of America. To us the question is purely one of time. The result may be retarded; but he is deplorably ignorant of our character, of our rescources, and of our high intentions, who believes it can ever be averted. That Almighty Being, who holds the destinies of nations in his hands, must change the ordinary direction of his own great laws, or the American population will stand at the head of civlized nations long ere the close of this century.

"The inn-keeper of Old England and the inn-keeper of New England form the very extremes of their class. The one is obsequious to the rich, the other unmoved, and often apparently cold. The first seems to calculate, at a glance, the amount of profit you are likely to leave behind you; while his opposite appears only to calculate in what manner he can most contribute to your comfort without materially impairing his own. It is a mistake, however, that the latter is filled with a sense of his own imaginary importance. It troubles him as little as the subject does any other possessor of a certain established rank, since there is no one to dispute it.

"A striking and national trait in the Americans, is a constant and grave regard to the feelings of others. It is even more peculiar to New England than to any other section of our country. It is the best and surest fruit of high civilization. Not that civilization which chisels marble and gilds *saloons*, but that which marks the progress of reason, and which, under certain circumstances, make men polished, and, under all, renders them humane. In this particular, America is, beyond a doubt, the most civilized nation in the world.

"The effects of this diffusion of common instruction is pre-eminently apparent throughout New England, in the self respect, decency, order, and individuality, of its inhabitants. I say individuality because, by giving ideas to a man, you impart the principles of a new existence, which supply additional motives of concern to his respectability and well being." * * * * * * * * *

In short (says Mr. Cooper,) "I think the inhabitant of New England has a better right to claim an elevated state of being than any other people I have ever visited. * * *

"To me women appears to fill in America the very station to which she was designed by nature. In the lowest conditions of life she is treated with a tenderness and respect that is due to beings whom we believe to be the repositories of the better principles of our nature * * The condition of women in this country is solely owing to the elevation of its moral feelings.

Weeping.—"Weeping philosophers may tell us, as much as they will, that to smile, is a fault, and to laugh a crime, which God has forbidden. We believe no such thing. We are with Cæsar in his estimation of the lean and gloomy Brutus. Rogues may look gloomy from an evil conscience, and a want of self respect. Hypocrites may affect mystery and gloom for the authority and consequence it may give them in the eyes of their blind admirers. They, who want intrinsic merit to create respect, may assume solemnity of deportment, to preserve their dignity unimpaired. We believe that God requires of us to labour for cheerfulness, and that an honest and benevolent man ought to smile often as he innocently can. Heaven knows, that these sun-shines of the mind, will be sufficiently few and far between at the best. We are not afraid of smilers; but we always beware of Knights of the woeful countenance, and them of the long and tristful visage.

Ambition.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every inordinate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon a tomb-stone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see the tomb of the parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must quickly follow —when I see kings lying by those who deposed them; when I consider rival wits placed side by side; or the holy men that divided the world with their contests and disputes, I reflect with sorrow on little competitions, factions and debates of mankind; that died yesterday, and some six hundred years ago. I consider that great day when we shall all be contemporaries, and make our appearance together.

A sleeping hearer roused.—Mr. Ogilvy, a Scottish clergyman, at Lunan, in Forfarshire, had a great deal of eccentricity. One Sunday, when he was in the middle of his sermon, an old woman who kept an alehouse in the parish, fell asleep. Her neighbour jogged her, in order to wake her. The parson seeing this, said, "I'll waken her, I warrant you. Phew!—(whistling)—Janet! a bottle of ale and a dram!"—"Coming, sir."

"God and the Doctor, alike we adore
In times of danger, not before,
The danger past—both alike are requited,
God is forgotten and the Doctor slighted."

Union of the Atlantic and Pacific.—It appears, by letters from Amsterdam, that the project of cutting a canal, to unite the Gulf of Mexico with the Pacific Ocean, is about to be revived under the auspices of the Netherlands Government, which has entered into communication with the Government of Guatemala or Central America, for that purpose. General Van Veer, who was deputed on that mission, has just returned to Europe, and it is stated that several persons are on their way to the Netherlands from Guatemala, who are authorized to carry into effect the arrangements connected with the undertaking. Some exclusive advantages, as an inducement to engage in the project, have been offered to the Dutch Government; and it is said that the King himself has entered into it with so much earnestness, that he has composed a long memoir, to point out its probability of success and the benefits with which it will be attended. A vessel has been ordered to be in readiness to carry out to Guatemala the engineers and persons appointed to survey the ground through which the proposed canal is to pass.

Constantinople.—This city is in its circumference about ten or eleven miles; its population amounts to about 400,000 souls, of whom 200,000 are Turks, the residue are Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks, who carry on the commerce of the city. There are 35 public libraries, some of which contain 15,000 volumes; there are 518 seminaries of learning, and 1250 primary schools. The Christians have their patriarchal church, and 22 others. The Armenians have an Archbishop and three churches. The Roman Catholics have six convents; and the Jews several synagouges. There is also a Lutheran church.

Carrier Pigeons.—Fifty-six of these birds, brought to London, from Liege, were started last week, in the neighborhood of Aldersgate street, at thirty-four minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning. One of them, called Napoleon, reached its destination, (a distance of about three hundred miles) at twenty four minutes past ten o'clock the same day, having thus accomplished its task in five hours and fifty minutes. The others followed in succession, and most of them reached Liege at noon.—*London paper.*

Cure for Poison.—A Rhode Island paper, on noticing the death of the two lads, one in Iredell, the other in Lincoln county, from the bite of *Rattle Snake*, mentioned in our paper a few weeks since, prescribes the following remedy: "Rub a few drops of the tincture of Cantharides upon the wound till blistered—but if deeply swollen from long standing, the part bitten should be completely cut out, and the wound (immersed in warm water) suffered to bleed copiously; then wash it in a dilution of calcinated sulphate of zinc in water. This remedy though harsh, is effectual in drawing the poison from the blood, and preventing it from injuring the constitution."

West. Carolinian.

Pennsylvania.—Out of 26 members of the House of Representatives which Pennsylvania sends to Washington, there are only 6 which can be called Adams men—Sergeant, Anderson, Miner, Wilson, Lawrence and Stewart. At the next Congressional election not one of these six has a hope of being re-elected, except Sergeant. Stewart and Wilson have both abandoned the field.

Stained Glass.—It is stated in the Salem Gazette, that a very beautiful stained glass window has been put up in that town for the inspection of the curious. It was made at the New England Glass Manufactory, in Boston, where the process of staining has been brought to great perfection. The fine rich tinge given to the glass, and the beautiful ornaments with which it is adorned, would render it very suitable for the front windows of a fancy goods store, and perhaps it would not be unsuitable for the purpose to which stained glass was anciently appropriated—for the windows of public buildings, particularly churches.

Advantages of an empty purse.—People may talk as they please about independence. Your only real independent man is he of the empty purse. What is the rise or fall of stocks to him? What cares he for commercial failures? What for high or low prices? What for commotions, revolutions, the decline and fall of empires;—Nothing. He smiles at the robber by night and the tax-gatherer by day, and regards the exciseman and pick-pocket with equal difference:

Hypocritical Devotion.—A preacher, who kept a huxter's shop, was heard one day to say to his shopman, "John, have you watered the rum?" "Yes." "Have you sanded the brown sugar?" "Yes." "Have you wetted the tobacco?" "Yes." "Then, like good christians let us go to prayers."

"Good-morrow friend, how do you feel to-day;" "Pretty well; how are you?" "Oh, sir, the intense frigidity of the circumambient atmosphere, combining with the porosity of the earth, and joined with the humidity of the climate has discomboborated my respiration and affected my theoretics."

Raleigh, September 5.

A very unfortunate affair occurred in this city, on Tuesday last, which eventuated in the death of one individual and will probably be attended with consequences equally fatal to another. A man by the name of *William L. Wolf*, notorious for the extent of his villainy and the desperation of his character, was arrested under the vagrant act, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment. On opening the outer door of the prison, Wolf ran up the stairs, towards the debtors' apartment. The Jailer having received orders from the Sheriff to confine him in one of the lower rooms, ordered Wolf to come down. He however having found an iron bar at the top of the stairs, refused to descend and avowed his determination to kill any one who attempted to take him. After ineffectual efforts to get him to come down, a man by the name of *Miller*, (a private attached to the recruiting party here) went up, on the supposition that from their intimacy he could prevail on him to surrender. He however, had no sooner ascended the stairs, within striking distance, than Wolf fulfilled his threats by knocking him down with the bar.—about the time that Miller fell, Col. Wiatt, the Jailer, who was standing at the foot of the step with a loaded pistol, shot Wolf in the body. He then retreated to the head of the stairs, but gave up in about ten minntes. Wolf lingered of the wound about 24 hours and died. A jury of inquest was held over his body, who after examing the evidence, returned a verdict that the deceaed came to his death from being shot with a pistol by John T. C. Wiatt, Jailer, in the discharge of his Official duty.

Miller's scull is fractured, and but faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Ral. Register.

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

Cape Fear River.—We have been gratified to learn that the improvement of Cape Fear river above Fayetteville has been began with flattering prospects of success. In a conversation with Mr. Keen, who is engaged in superintending the work, it appears that, by the construction of a set of wing dams at Buoy's shoals, and cutting through three ledges of rock, with some other work which was completed in a few days, good batteaux navigation has been obtained to Silver run shoals, sixteen miles above Fayetteville. The water having fallen, the hands returned to Spring Hill shoals, three miles below Fayetteville. At this place there was, at this time, but twelve inches of water, and at this place much loss has been experienced by those concerned, by the detention of boats at dry seasons of the year. With eight or nine hands, in four days, a dam was erected two hundred and thirty feet long, and a channel opened affording four feet of water. This obstruction having been removed, the hands returned up the river, and in the course of a fortnight, it is expected batteaux navigation will be made as high up as Averasborough. We hope in a short time to give still farther accounts of the rapid progress of improvements up this river.

To show the success with which these operations are now carried on, we mention the fact, that the log on which the steam boat Cotton Plant struck some two or three years ago, and which Mr. Hinton James in vain attempted to raise with the help of forty hands, was raised in July last, by colonel Tate, with only seventeen; and also that sixty large logs, besides many smaller ones, and including the one just mentioned, were raised by him out of the channel of the river in eight days.

Legacies.—We record with pleasure the following acts of Christain beneficence in behalf of Institutions whose object is to promote the cause of truth and holiness. The late Mr. Wm. Shaw who died at Raleigh on the 27th of last December, left as legacies the following sums:

To the N. C. Bible Society,	$150
To the Foreign Missionary Society,	150
To the Presbyterian Missionary Society, N. C.	150
To the Raleigh Female Tract Society,	50
	$500

Family Visiter.

Shameful!—We have seen a most despicable pamphlet, purporting to be an impartial and true history of the life and services of Major General Andrew Jackson! which is made up of the most barefaced and flagitious falsehoods and perversions of facts. There is no date nor imprint to it, nor any kind of a mark by which to tell where it was printed or who is the author. Among all the abandoned fabrications against Gen. Jackson, with which the country has been flooded, this is the most shameful *deception* which has yet met our eyes. Numbers of them have been circulated all over the Union; and the people would do well to beware of them.—*West. Carolinian.*

Another Gold mine discovered.—We learn from a correspondent in Granville that Gold has been found in that county, two miles from Lemay's Cross Roads, on the lands of Messrs. James and Halyard Blackley and Vinum Ball. "Several of the neighbors and myself (says he) have just returned from the place, and saw about one quarter of dust washed; and out of it they obtained gold as large as a buck shot of the common kind, supposed to be worth 75 cents the pwt."—*Ral. Star.*

To Kill Bed-Bugs.—Mix snuff and grease, and put a little of it into the joints, holes and crevices of the bedstead.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Sept. 2.

The packet ship George Canning, Captain Allyn, arrived at this port last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of July. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their usual supplies of London and Provincial papers, to the latest dates—including London of the 23d. The Montano, from Havre, has also arrived, with a copious supply of French papers. But they are only to the 17th.

The three persons by whom Lord Mountsandford came to his death, in a row near Windsor, were tried at the Berkshire Assizes, and found guilty of manslaughter. One of them was sentenced to transportation for life, and two to be imprisoned at hard labor for two years.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th, two petitions were presented from electors of the County of Clare, setting forth that Mr. O'Connel was a Roman Catholic, and praying that Mr. Vessey Fitzgerald might be returned as the member from that county. The Speaker stated that the Committee of Elections was the proper tribunal for the petitions to come before; and that it would be time enough to consider them fourteen days after they were lodged in the Crown office.

Mysterious Intimation.—The Morning Herald says: "If one half of the reports which are in circulation (some of which are of too delicate a nature to advert to) be correct, the Duke of Wellington must have difficulties and anxieties to contend with, of a more arduous nature than any which our foreign relations can present.

THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

Last night, we received the Paris papers by express. They announce the arrival of the Portuguese constitutional troops, to the amount of 4,500, in Spain, where their reception probably exceeded their hopes, though not our own estimate of the Spanish character. On their arrival they were disarmed, as it is the usual custom in such cases; but, at the same time, a month's pay and provisions were granted to them, with an intimation from Gen. Egina, that they might remain till their fate was decided upon by the Portuguese Government.

The usurper, Miguel, pursues his tyrannical course with a high hand. He has refused to enlarge Sir J. M. Coyle, and has caused another gentleman to be arrested—a Mr. Young, an Englishman.

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.

The Augsburgh Gazette announces that the President Count Capo d'Istrias, President of Greece, having represented to the Allied Powers that he could not maintain himself in Greece without money, England had refused a subsidy, but that France and Russia had engaged to furnish 1,000,000 francs per month, till further orders, and that France has destined for this purpose 8,000,000 out of the loan of 80,000,000.

The Turks made an attack on Samos, but were defeated, chiefly through the bravery of Admiral Miaulis, and the Greek fleet—they left 1500 prisoners, besides killed and wounded.

The operations in Greece have not of late been of much importance. The war has languished on both sides. The last accounts, however, state, that the Greeks have lately attacked the Turks in Athens—they took the town, but were obliged by the Turkish batteries of the Acropolis to evacuate it. The attempts of General Church against Antolico and Missolonghi, have failed. An unsuccessful effort to effect a landing on Samos by the Turks, cost them many men—1,600 were made prisoners by the Samiots. Of three vessels which sailed from the Morea with sick and wounded Egyptians, for Alexandria, one was taken by the Russian frigate Castor.

From intelligence in the German papers, it appears that the evacuation of the Morea has probably taken place, or will take place immediately. The proposals for the evacuation were conveyed to the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu, by a deputy from Ibrahim Pacha, his relative and first General. The plague has broken out in the whole camp of Ibrahim Pacha, who fled for shelter on board a vessel at Navarin.

By an order of the Porte, the Bosphorus is not to be closed; but all vessels passing it must submit to be searched.

THE RUSSIANS AND TURKS.

The Russians give the following account of the result of their campaign, no doubt as a set-off to the imputation of tardiness in their movements. The campaign commenced on the 7th May, and up to the 1st July we have occupied Moldavia and Wallachia, passed the Danube at Issaktchi under the fire of the Turks, destroyed their flotilla on that river, advanced on the right bank of that river to the wall of Trojan, taken seven fortresses, namely, Issaktchi, Brailow, Matchin, Hirsowa, Kustendtchi, Anapa, and Toleza, and taken in those places, and in various actions with the enemy, above 800 cannon.

The accounts from Constantinople respecting the energy of the Porte in preparations to meet the invaders, are widely different.

The Gazette de France of July 21, gives the substance of letters from Constantinople of the 26th ult. which represent the population of that capital, as sunk in apathy, insensible to the approaching storm, and deaf to the voice of Government. Upon this statement, the morning Herald of the 23d remarks—"The clumsy attempts to deprecate the character and resources of the Turks, only provoke a smile of contempt, on account of the gross partiality and rancorous hostility by which it is marked; and the Gazette de France, having ceased to be the organ of the Ministry, no longer commands those means of early and accurate information which it once possessed. The Morning Herald then proceeds to contrast with the above, the representations of the Hamburgh papers, "proverbial," it says, "for accuracy and impartiality," and take a very different view of Turkish affairs, and under the rubric of Constantinople, June 26, speak of the efforts of the Porte as fully commensurate with the present danger. For the three days immediately preceding this date, the Imans and Mollahs were continually occupied in reading the firman of the Sultan, ordering every Mussulman, from the age of 14 to that of 60, to take up arms. At the same time preparations were made in the Seraglio to hoist the standard of the Prophet, which has never failed in producing the desired effect, and which was not likely to fail in the present instance. However, there had been no want of ardour in the inhabitants of the capital, as they furnished already an imposing force, which the article in the Hamburgh papers estimates as high as 100,000 men. The Grand Vizier was to take command of these troops; and his Kaija-Bey had left Constantinople, at the head of the van, accompanied by a great number of Beys; and if this levy be a fair specimen, there will be no lack at least of men to carry on the contest. The conduct of the Emperor Nicholas, too, in bringing all his forces, is the best of all proofs, that his opponent is well prepared to receive him. At the same time it is an incontrovertible fact that the Russians slacken in their movements as they advance, and that their flying detachments are by no means so adventurous as they were in the first instance. This accumulation of force, though it may render their progress more secure, must serve to retard it in the same proportion, in consequence of the increased difficulties of procuring supplies, and the inevitable confusion attending the march of so large an Army. That the Russians will not reach Constantinople this year, we may calculate with almost unerring certainty, as the sieges of Varna, Schumla and the other fortresses on that line, will occupy them till the beginning of September, at least; and till these are reduced, the idea of carrying the war into Roumelia is out of the question. The hope of taking the capital by a dash, must, therefore, be abandoned; and, considering the straitened resources of Russia with respect to money and how much she will be straitened at the end of this campaign, we do not hazard, perhaps, too much in saying, that, if she be disappointed this year of her prey, it will escape her altogether, as every year must add to her financial difficulties, and increase the chances of ultimate failure.

On the other hand, again, the London *New Times* of the 23d of July seems to accord in opinion with the *Gazette de France*. It says that no force existed in Adrianople, no idea being entertained by the Turks that the Balkan passes could be turned, and its security being considered ensured by the position of what was denominated the main army at Schumla. The advance of the Emperor Nicholas along the coast, however, has rendered the army of Schumla totally unavailable to the defence of Adrianople, and yet it cannot be moved down from that post, as the approach of Gen. Roth's Division, from the Upper Danube, and the march of the other corps towards the Balkan defiles, compel the Turks to retain their station to prevent those defiles from being forced, and the junction of all the Russian corps in the plains, which extend almost uninterruptedly to Constantinople.

The Turkish decree, directing that all garrisons who surrendered should be put to death, has had a contrary effect to what was intended. The troops who had gallantly defended Brailow, hearing of the decree, and fearing it should be put in force against them, have requested to be allowed to remain prisoners of war in Russia. The request, however, was rejected by the Russian Commander. All accounts agree that the Russian army would be, in a short time, in possession of all the posts along the Black Sea. The Russian Gen. Paskewitch had made himself master of Bajasid, Kars, and Ackwalzicken, in Asiatic Turkey.

Bucharest, June 27.

After three days of excessive heat, during which the thermometer of Reaumur was up to 29, about seven o'clock in the evening of the 25th instant, a storm arose more dreadful even than that which we experienced in 1821. During the hour it continued it caused such ravages, that the city presents almost a heap of ruins; the roofs of several buildings, particularly the churches and palaces, are carried off. The street Podumoschoy, where the principal edifices are, is that which suffered most. The watch-tower, several houses and walls, have been thrown down, and buried several persons under their ruins. A great number of persons who were on the banks of the Dumbovitra, or bathing in it, were drowned. All the glasses were broken, the trees torn up by the roots, and the gardens terribly devastated. At the Palace of Pleasure of Prince Ghika, a wall which was being built, fell, and killed sixteen laborers. A beautiful avenue of linden trees, belonging to that palace, was also destroyed. The damage sustained by the city is estimated at three millions of piastres, though correct information is not yet obtained as to the extent of the injury.

VERY LATE FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.

By the arrival of the fast-sailing schooner Elisha Tyson, Captain Pearson, in forty-four days from Buenos Ayres, we have received advices to the 18th July from the River.

The Buenos Ayres, Commissioners had sailed for Rio in the British packet, but the terms of peace were considered of such a nature by the People, that it was the general impression the Emperor of Brazil would not accept the conditions, and that the war would continue, notwithstanding the constant reports of peace which it is supposed were circulated by the Government to answer its own views—the markets in consequence were dull. The brig Allision, Captain Jones, of Baltimore, had arrived at Buenos Ayres, and was purchased, it is said, by the Government, for the enormous sum of eighty-thousand dollars, and the command given to the gallant Captain Coe—a French Corvette and a Schooner were also purchased at the same time, being well adapted to their service.

Admiral Brown had issued a circular to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, calling upon them to raise a sum of money for the purchase of vessels, and pledging himself to drive the Brazilian squadron from the blockade in two months; and in consequence of which, the sum of $400,000 was subscribed in four days, and Government was purchasing all the fast-sailing vessels they could lay their hands on.

The privateer General Brandzen, Captain Dekay, from a very successful cruise, arrived off Ensenada on the 16th of June, when she fell in with the whole of the Brazilian squadron, and after a desperate action of several hours was blown up with the loss of many lives. Captain Dekay escaped in a boat. The battery on point Lara opened a fire on the enemy's squadron and sunk a fourteen gun brig—the Brazilian Admiral Norton, (an Englishman) lost an arm.

About the twentieth of June, Admiral Brown, with a few gun boats, having on board about three hundred men, attacked fourteen sail of the Brazilian squadron off the harbor, and after an engagement which lasted nearly all day, he succeeded in cutting his way through the fleet and arrived safe at Ensenada.

The revolution in upper Peru, as mentioned by us a few days ago, in which General Sucre was severely wounded and made prisoner, was known at Buenos Ayres, and the account adds that he has been driven from Bolivia, and an army of five thousand men were under arms.

The following letter from our attentive correspondent, was not received in time for our paper of yesterday:

"*Caracas, 13th August*, 1828.

"Before this reaches you, you will have heard that Bolivar has declared war against Peru—Sontander's party in Columbia, and the party in Peru, no doubt, have acted in perfect accordance, and, it is my opinion, that Bolivar will put an end to the faction in Peru, as he has done in Columbia, without much bloodshed—in fact, his proclamation, and the news of the Conventionists having been put down by the People of Columbia, will so astonish the party in Peru, that they will soon give in. We are very quiet here. General Briceno Mendex has taken his seat as *Intendente de Venezuela*, in consequence of the resignation of Dr. Mendoza, who is in bad health. General Mendez is a man of superior abilities, and very popular.

"General Paez is expected to arrive here to-day from Valencia."

FOURTH OF JULY IN PARIS.

By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Montano, from Havre, we have received from a friend in Paris, the following account of the celebration of the fourth of July at that place, by American citizens. The venerable Lafayette, the friend of America, was present on the occasion, and took, an opportunity, during the festivity, to offer up his prayers for the prosperity of this nation, and manifest as he always has done, the love he bears our People and our free Institutions.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

PARIS, JULY 9.

After the regular toasts had been drunk, the President on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, proposed the following; which was received with the most lively applause:

"Our venerable Guest, General Lafayette, whose name, associated with that of our beloved Washington, will descend with imperishable renown to the latest posterity."

After the acclamation which followed this announcement had subsided, General LAFAYETTE rose, and addressed the company as follows:—

"Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my cordial thanks for these new testimonies of your affection, which cannot fail to excite the feelings of inexpressible pleasure and gratitude. This is, gentlemen, my fifty-second celebration of our solemn Fourth of July, although in situations very different: first, in community with my dear brother-soldiers, under the tent of our great and paternal Chief; then in the tumult of the French—I ought to say the European Revolution—sometimes in a solitary dungeon—lately in the congenial bosom of America, amidst the wonders of prosperity and happiness that have been the result of American independence, and of a virtuous perseverance in what may be called the principles of the American school, a school of which it is my pride to have ever remained a constant and faithful disciple: and now I enjoy the pleasure to partake of this anniversary with the respected and so justly-beloved representatives of the Nation, with you, Gentlemen, the sons, grandsons, and some the great grandsons of my Revolutionary contemporaries and companions; with you who all unite in a common American fellow-feeling; and do so much credit to your native land—you, who the more you see of the political institutions of every country on this side of the Atlantic, the more you must feel attached to the institutions of your own—which I cannot better define than in proposing the following toast:—

"National good sense and practical rights, the two great springs of American Government."

"Our distinguished representative in France, the Honorable James Brown."

Mr. Brown rose, and made a very feeling and eloquent address, in which he declared his heart-felt acknowledgements for the flattering tribute of respect just paid him by the company; and after having passed in review the glorious deeds of many of the distinguished Officers of the Revolution, and expatiating upon the bravery and devotedness of the gallant Frenchmen who so nobly fought in the glorious cause of the American Revolution, concluded by offering the following toast:

"France—our oldest Ally; may she ever continue our firmest Friend."

The President of the day then rose.—Whilst (said he) we are offering our hearty libations of gratitude to the founders of our liberty, to the memory of the dead, and for the health and happiness of the living, permit me to name one, who, like our illustrious guest, generously left his distant clime, his thrice unfortunate country, to join our fathers in their glorious struggle for independence and liberty—the virtuous and patriotic Kosciusko. I offer you as a toast—

"The Memory of Kosciusko."

By George W. Lafayette Esq—"American feelings on every fourth of July." The afford to the soul of a Patriot happy recollections, actual satisfaction, and flattering hopes.

By Mr. Lavasseur.—The legitimate right of self-government, and its devoted defenders in the whole world.

By Jules Lasteyrie, (grandson of Gen. Lafayette.) "The American Citizens in Paris. Grateful for the honor of being permitted to celebrate with them the birth-day of American Independence, I attend their banquet with the heart and feelings of a true-born American."

Besides these a great many regular and volunteer toasts were drank.

The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day, which exhibited, in the usual strong manner the American character abroad, viz. love for their own country and its institutions, and respect for the country and institutions under which they live. The company separated at a late hour.

Escape from a Suttee.—A correspondent of the Rengal Hurkaru, gives the following detail of the escape of a woman from the funeral pile of her husband:

Having been informed that a Suttee was about to take place at the Chitpore Ghaut, I left my residence with the intention of proceeding to the spot. On arriving at the Thanna I learnt that the woman who was about to immolate herself, had, after feeling the fire, leaped from the pile, and made her escape; in consequence of this intelligence I alighted from my buggy, and entered the Thanna wishing to make myself better acquainted with the particulars. The Darogah informsd me, that having received a strict charge from the Magistrate to see that every thing was done at Suttees according to law, he had acted up to his orders, and that, in consequence, he had caused the fire to be put to the pile before the woman ascended it, and that after she had lain herself upon it, had suffered no one to bind her:—that the woman, as soon as the fire reached her, leaped from the pile, and he had taken her for protection into custody. The poor creature lay on a mat in the Thanna. Her wounds did not appear to be severe; one side of her face and a part of her back were burnt. On being interrogated as to the reason of her ascending the pile, she replied by pointing to her forehead: intending thereby that it was her destiny. She expressed great horror at the idea of returning to the fire. In answer to my question as to what she intended to do in future, she said that she wished to be taken to her house, and that in case her relations would not receive her again, she had property sufficient to maintain herself. The probability of her returning home seems to be small, as the universal opinion among the people was, that her family was already much disgraced by her conduct in not burning, and would be much more so if they received her. By an order of the magistrate, I find this morning that she has been conveyed to the hospital, where, it is to be hoped, she will soon recover from her wounds. This fact convinces me, and I have no doubt it will most of your readers, that were the native Police officers more generally careful that nothing on these occasions was done contrary to the regulations of Government, which are forwarded to them by the Magistrates, the number of Suttees would soon materially decrease. Of the inability of the poor deluded woman to stand the fire, the Brahmins are well aware; and hence may be traced the brutal custom almost universally practised by them of binding the widow to the pile, either with bamboos passd over and fastened down on both sides, or by heaping a great weight of wood, &c. on the bodies. Were they allowed to do nothing of this kind, which I believe is contrary to their Shasters, it is not to be doubted that one woman in a hundred would not remain to burn.

Authentic Anecdote.—When, during the late war, Admiral Warren was lying in the Chesapeake, Captain Smith was sent by Commodore Stewart, then at Norfolk, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. The news had just arrived of the capture of the *Java*, and the Admiral, speaking of that event, asked Capt. Smith how it happened that our frigates were so successful in taking theirs. Capt. S. answered that he knew no reason for it unless it was that we fought better.—"No," said the Admiral, "that cannot be; but the reason is, that two-thirds of your crews are British seamen." "Then," replied Capt. Smith, the "other third, being Americans makes the whole difference."—The Admiral attempted no further explanations or argument on the knotty subject.

We doubt if the records of wit can produce a more happy repartee. It was prompt and sharp; and, at the same time, goes to the very heart and marrow of the question. It is one of those pushes that can neither be parried nor returned. It closed the game; the Admiral had not another move.

Nat. Gazette.

A Sign.—Mr. Selden Braynard, of Boston, advertises three *pews*, which he wishes to exchange for *theatre stock* or *lottery tickets!*

From the Camden, (S. C.) Journal of Sp

Catawba Springs.—Extract of a letter f the Catawba Springs, Aug. 5th, 1828.

"Convinced that you will be pleased hear of my arrival at this seat of h and good cheer, I avail myself of the Post to state the circumstance; and to that what with the quality of the wate purity of the air, and the excellence of society, I feel quite restored from all bilious and dyspeptic symptoms. How number of persons varies much. The tawba Springs are a place of as great as permanent residence. Of course who are fond of variety, (and what such a variety as man and his face?) here enjoy it to satiety. The fineness scenery, adds to the inducement to ride walk about the Springs. As to Society was particularly fortunate in meeting venerable Bishop of North Carolina. Ravenscroft's character is too well known require any illustration of mine. He p sesses a dignity of manner, which adds his age and appearance, really command respect. He looks like the instrument good to man, and he forcibly reminds of Cowper when he speaks of a good C gyman,

"His doctrines and his life, coincident
Exhibit loud proof, that he is honest
In the sacred cause."

We were so far favored as to learn this doctrine from his lips, in several affecting and eloquent familiar discourses. All seem to wish to

"Share the good man's smiles."

"This venerable descendant of the Apo tles was accompanied by the Rev. Mr. W ley, who though in the prime of life, seems to be influenced by the example of his perior, (to adopt an ecclesiastical ex sion) and impressed with the necessity treading in his steps. His manners those of a good man, rendered blan true Piety, and not overstrained by an of that affectation of Religion, with w we too often meet.

"To add to the gratification arising such society, I would tell you that charms of music were not wanting. It was to me a gratification indeed. Mus shall not add, than a hope that you will year be able to speak practically of the mirable effects of the Catawba Spring W ter, its good cheer and its valuable re so far as regards the greatest of bles Health. That you may do so is the sincere wish of yours, &c."

Episcopal.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Moore now on a visit to the churches of his dioc He arrived in Winchester on Saturday l and left here for Martinsburg on Tuesday He preached here on Sunday, and admi tered the rite of confirmation to seven sons. He appeared in good health, and probably be able to make his visit more ge ral than he has done for some years past.

Winchester Re

PRIZE DISSERTATION.

On the Effects of Spirituous Liquors

At the annual meeting of the Massachu setts Medical Society, in 1827, the follow resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Society will use the skill its members in ascertaining the best mode of prev ing and curing the habit of Intemperance; and that for this purpose, a premium of Fifty Dollars shall be offered for the best Dissertation on the subject; which after being approved by the Counsellors shall be read at the next annual meeting of the Society, and the wards printed; and that the authors be requested to point out the circumstances in which the abuse ment of the habitual use of stimulating drinks is dan gerous; and also to investigate the effect of the use of wine and ardent spirits on the different organs and textures of the human body."

In consequence of this resolution, two Dissertations were presented; but not be ing sent within the time specified, they could not be examined.

At the annual meeting of the Society in 1828, it was voted to renew the offer of the premium on the same conditions, and the undersigned were chosen to receive and ex ine the Dissertations.

The Dissertations presented for the pre miums may be left at the Office of Mr. Jos Cotton, Bookseller, Boston, or sent to the Chairman of the Committee, on or before the fifteenth day of April, 1829.

JOHN C. WARREN,
ZABDIEL B. ADAMS,
JOHN WARE. } *Committee.*

The late Lord Hermand, when presiding on a trial where life or death was at stake was proceeding with that solemnity which distinguishes our Justiciary Courts over those of our neighbors, when a wag entered the Court and set a musical snuff box a playing 'Jack's Alive' upon one of the benches. The venerable Judge, who was to the last most admirably acute, stared for an instant at a circumstance so unusual in a Court of Justice and with a frank demeanor exclaimed—'Macer, what in the name of God, is that?' The officer looked ed around him in vain to answer the inquiry when the wag exclaimed, 'It's Jack's Alive my Lord.'—'Dead or alive put him out this moment.'—We canna grup him, my Lord.'—'If he has the art of Hell, let every man assist to arraign him before me, that I may commit him for this outrage and contempt.' Every one endeavored to discover the author of this annoyance, but he had put the chest upon the box, when the sound for a time ceased, and the macer informed, his Lordship that the person had escaped. The trial proceeded, when in about half an hour sounds of music again caught the ear of the Court. 'Is there again?' exclaimed his Lordship. 'by all that's sacred, if he shall escape me this time—fence, bolt, bar the doors of the Court, and, at your peril, let a man living or dead escape.' All was now bustle, uproar and confusion; but the search was equally vain as before. His Lordship began to imagine that the sound was something more than earthly, and exclaimed—'This is a *deception* or it is absolute delusion, necromancy, phantasmagoria.'—*Edinburgh Paper.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 11, 1828.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Haywood—Thomas Love, S.; Ninian Edmonston, and Benjamin S. Brittain, C.

Hyde County yet remains to be heard from.

We have been gratified to learn, that Lieut. Eliason, of the U. S. Engineers, has been ordered, by the War Department, to superintend the contemplated operations near Ocracock for *deepening the swash:* and that the work will be commenced as soon as the necessary machinery can be procured.

Newbern Spectator.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, held in Philadelphia on Monday last, in pursuance of their charter, Robt. Ralston, Esq. was called to the chair, and Judge Hemphill appointed Secretary. Mr. Biddle then gave a verbal expose of the state of the Bank, the delivery of which occupied between one and two hours. The Philadelphia Gazette says, his speech, which was a very able one, was well calculated to give all those who heard it the impression that the Bank is in a very flourishing condition, and that, in conducting its concerns, due regard had been paid to the interests of the stockholdere and those of the country also.

It is stated, in the report, that the profits of the last year exceeded those of 1822, in the sum of 823,000 dollars; and were greater by 979,000 dollars, than the average of profits for the three years preceding 1822.

The specie on hand, on the 1st of August last, was 6,593,000—circulation, 13,000,000—Public deposites, 6,563,000—Private do. 7.301,000—Funded Debts held by the Bank, 16,930,000—Discounts, 37,000,000—Contingent Fund, 4,300,000—Suspended Debt, 7,109,000.

It is due to official promptitude to state, that Messrs. *George Hoover* and *Absolem Myers*, the Sheriffs of Randolph and Anson Counties, have been the first to make their annual settlements with the Public Treasurer.—*Ral. Reg.*

Counterfeiters.—A gang of counterfeiters was broken up at Jamestown, Guilford county, week before last; and most of those believed to be concerned, were bound over to court. There was found on them a quantity of counterfeit United States $10 bills, made payable at the branch in Mobile, to C. Houston, or order, but (unlike the genuine bills) not endorsed on the back by him.

Carolinian.

The Convention.—It appears by a Proclamation of the Governor of this Commonwealth, that returns have been received from all the counties and corporations, except the county of Harrison, of the votes taken in pursuance of the "Act concerning a Convention," which exhibit the following result.—

Convention,	20,825
No Convention,	16,595
Majority,	4,230

We learn from the Whig that that the vote in the county of Harrison was 1,030 for, and 50 against a covention. The majority is, therefore, 5,230.—*Pet. Intelligencer.*

The *Dengue* has prevailed to a considerable extent in Pensacola, and is still progressing in its march through the City. In the families in which it has appeared, it has generally attacked every individual; unless it be those who have been otherwise sick. It has not however, been fatal in a single instance, and comparatively but few have had it severely. With the exception of this singular and troublesome disease, our City has never been more healthy at this season of the year, since the change of Government, than at the present time. We have been favored with plentiful refreshing showers of late, which in this climate guarantees a continuance of healthiness.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

Climate of Louisiana.—The cold of Louisiana in winter, says Judge Martin, is more intense than that of Nice in Savoy, (43 deg. 42 min. N.) while the heat of some part of summer is greater than that of Havana. In New Orleans, in the sultry months, the thermometer often ranges to 98 and 100 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale, while, in winter, it sometimes descends as low as 17 degrees.—Ulloa relates, that he had seen the Mississippi frozen in that place some yards from the shore. Nothing like this has been observed for many years past, except in the winter of 1822.—*Newbern Spectator.*

John Jay, of New York, is the only surviving Member of the first American Congress, that of 1774. Charles Carroll, of Maryland, is the only one remaining of the Congress of 1776, that adopted the Declaration of Independence. James Madison, of Virginia, is, it is believed, the only surviving member of the National Convention of 1787, which formed the Constituiton of the United States.

Major William Jackson, a revolutionary officer, who signed and certified the Constitution of the United States, as Secretary of the Convention, is still alive and resides in Philadelphia.—*Vermont Messenger.*

On Sunday last, a favorite Pointer was killed at the Summer House of James Chesnut, Esq. by a Rattle Snake. The poor animal died in the course of three hours. The Snake was killed, and had fifteen rattles and a button.—*Camden Journal.*

A man named Wood, has been fined *five dollars* by the Boston Court, and for want of means to pay, placed in durance, for stealing a copy of the Boston Statesman from the door of a subscriber. That's a bad way to borrow newspapers.

New York, Sept. 2.

Burning of the Steam-boat Sun.—The Steamboat Sun had proceeded so far down as the floating light, for the purpose of towing in vessels on the coast which might have on board such cargoes as the new tariff would operate upon this day. Yesterday evening, at about six or seven miles outside of the Hook, one of her chimney stacks was thrown down by a heavy sea, and she took fire. The number of individuals who went out in her was thirty-two, there being, besides the captain and crew, two extra pilots, some captains of vessels, and five or six passengers who went for the sake of the trip. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after towing the ship, George Canning for two hours, the sun was about ten miles distant from the floating light. The large stove pipe suddenly fell overboard, a heavy surge having broken the four stanchions by which it was supported. The engine in consequence could not be worked to advantage; and extempore sails were made from the awnings; but it being found that the boat was drifting fast on the breakers, they were taken down. It was then attempted to work the engine, and the crew were for an hour and a half endeavoring to hold their course towards the floating light, when the captain cried out, "All hands forward, we are all in flames!" The crew and passengers ran forward, and all endeavoured to remove a quantity of wood, beneath which the flames were seen bursting upwards through the deck. But the fire raged so fiercely beneath and all around, that it was impossible to remove the wood fast enough, and they retreated aft. The captain remained at the wheel, and several of the crew forward, doing their duty faithfully at this moment of peril. A signal of distress was raised, half mast high consisting of a shirt and handkerchief; but the waves ran so high that they could not be seen by the revenue cutter, or pilot boat, which were not many miles distant. There had been a heavy sea and a violent blow on the night preceding. The two boats or yawls were now lowered, it being about six o'clock, into which most of those on board got, and were towed by the burning steam-boat for about twenty minutes—the captain and hands continuing on board until the flames spread over the whole vessel, when they lashed themselves by ropes, and descended by the rudder into the boats. The Sun was completely enveloped in fire, which ascended to a great height, illuminating the sky and sea for many miles around with a ruddy glare, and bursting through every port hole. Fearing the boiler would burst, the boats were cut adrift and the Sun left in one light blaze. At the distance of a mile or two, the steam was heard discharging itself, the excessive heat having raised the valves. They then saw the Revenue Cutter making for the floating light in chase of a brig, but their situation being perceived, both boats reached her within three quarters of an hour, and they were taken on board. Every kindness and attention was shown to them by Capt. Cahoone and his officers. The Captain was bound by his orders to remain a-least of the light until 12 o'clock, after which the cutter came up to the city. It was 7 o'clock when they were taken on board, just after which the violent gust of wind came up, which must have upset the boats. Another providential circumstance was, that the passengers of the George Canning were not taken on board of the Sun as had been intended. The boats would hold more people, and they must have inevitably perished. The pilot boat boarded the latter soon after the Sun's passengers were taken up. She had gone round the wreck to see it any thing could be saved. A few minutes after nine, the wreck was seen to sink instantaneously.—*Com. Adv.*

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

Philadelphia, Dover and Norfolk Steamboat and Transportation Line of Stages and Steamboats.

In the statement published by order of the meeting, at the Coffee House, of the causes that have led to the embarrasment and stoppage of the above line, one of the chief causes has been omitted. Owing to a most vexatious delay in the repairs of one of the steam boats at Baltimore. The line did not commence operations this year, till June, whereby the receipts of March, April and May were lost. According to the scale of receipts of last year, these would have amounted to 15,000 dollars—but according to the improved system of management, would more probably have reached $20,000. Either of those sums would have sufficed to discharge all the pressing claims, and the receipts of the remainder of the season would probably have liquidated very nearly all the other debts, except the loans contracted to make up the deficiency of the original subscription. In that case the stock would in 1829, be one of the most profitable in the United States.

Heroism.—The following trait of heroism in a Greek female, mentioned in a letter from the Levant, which appeared in the Northern papers. A young woman of Missolunghi and her brother quitted that place, still fighting their way through the ranks of the Turks, succeeded in reaching the mountains. Upon arriving there, the young man overcome by the effort and weight of his arms, sunk down and could go no further. At that moment a Turkish horseman came up, with his spear in his hand. The young woman seized her brother's pistol, shot the Turk, took his horse, and after assisting her brother to mount conveyed him to Salona. From thence she went to Napoli di Romania, to sell the horse, in order to buy food and medicine for her brother.

The brigantine Planter has been seized by the Collector of St. Marks, East Florida, for having on board live oak timber which had been cut on the public lands.

New York, September 4.

Cotton.—There has been very little activity in our market since the date of our last: our latest advices from Liverpool are to the 24th July, and afford but little encouragement for an improvement in prices. The sales of past week amount to about 2000 bales of all descriptions: Uplands 9¾ a 12c, Alabamas 11 a 11½, and N. Orleans and Tennessee at at 10¼ a 11¼ cts per lb.—*Compar. Pr. Cur.*

The corporation and firemen of New York have happily reconciled their differences, by unanimously adopting a resolution to reinstate Mr. Baily in the office from which he had been removed, Mr. Alderman Shepperd and Mr. Bailey, between whom the difference occurred, which led to the expulsion of the latter, having made mutual explanations.

Cotton Crops.—It is with regret we learn, that great havoc has been commenced on the cotton fields in this, and some of the adjoining counties; and that the flattering prospects presented to our planters but a few weeks ago, of realizing almost unparalleled crops, is now alas! vanished. We are told that, generally, not more than half an ordinary crop is expected, and in some instances there will not be a yield of more than 200 weight to the acre, where it was anticipated 10 or 1200 would be produced. —The insect resembles a caterpillar, which enters the bole shortly after it is formed, and causes it to die and drop off the stalk.

Last year was unpropitious, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that another should immediately follow it; when the planter is embarrassed and enveloped in debt, from which he expected to be relieved by the proeeeds of his toil and labour.

Selma, (Ala.) Courier.

Norfolk, September 4.

Arrival of the Tally-Ho, Capt. Fisher.

This fine fast sailing Ship, whose arrival from Liverpool, with a valuable freight of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crates, Salt, &c. to Merchants in this place, Petersburg and Richmond, has been looked for during the past week, with more than ordinary anxiety, in the hope that she would anticipate the day (Monday last) on which the Tariff took effect, and thereby save to her consignees a large amount of duties, arrived in Hampton Roads on Tuesday evening, after a passage of 49 days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 15th July. She made her passage out in *twenty-two days*, and had every prospect when she sailed from Liverpool of fulfilling the hopes of her freighters, by arriving many days within the period for saving the duties, and it is vexatious to think that she should have come so near to the moment and been disappointed; but the best efforts are often thus defeated. The Tally-Ho has, unhappily, experienced a constant succession of adverse winds, and for the last 40 days had the wind from W. to W. N. W.

We learn from Captain Paine, of the brig Amos Palmer, from Vera Cruz, that Commodore Porter, commanding the Mexican squadron of ship Asia, 64, brig Bravo of 18 guns, and one other of 18 guns, had hauled down his flag, discharged all his men, and had but a few soldiers on board to take care of the vessels. The Mexicans were dissatisfied with Commodore Porter, and he intended returning home by the first conveyance.

We have examined several files of Vera Cruz papers to the 8th August inclusive, but find nothing on this subject—though in papers of the 4th or 5th is a correspondence between the Commodore and the Marine Department, concerning the absolutely destitute condition of the foreign seamen, whose term of service having expired had been discharged without being paid a shilling. This is probably the cause of the Commodore quitting the service—if such be the fact.

N. Y. American.

A writer under the signature of *Hamilton* has addressed several sensible essays, through the medium of the National Intelligencer, to the people of the Southern States. The following is the concluding paragraph of his last number:

"It now remains to consider whether any, and if any, what remedy can be applied to the evils under which the cotton growing section of the country labors. The first step towards a cure, moral or physical, is to ascertain correctly the source and nature of the disease. Both are fully developed here. It is abundantly proved that those evils arise solely from excess of production, whereby an article of first necessity is rendered a complete drug. The remedy then is to use all fair means to render production no more than commensurate with demand. How is this to be done? In various ways. By increasing consumption at home—by encouraging manufactures of every kind, so as to induce many of those who have abandoned them to return, thus converting rivals into customers, and also to induce foreign manufacturers to migrate to this country from Europe—by both these means increasing the market for the productions of the farmer, and so far improving his condition as as not to put an end to all inducement to change his occupation for cotton planting, but to induce some who have quitted the former for the latter, to return to farming. In a word, let us in every thing reverse the system of 1816–17–18 and 19; and then the United States will gradually attain that high degree of prosperity and happiness, to which their immense advantages, natural, moral, and political.

De minimis curat lex.—A petition, advertised in a Boston paper, sets forth that the nine petitioners are seized of forty-nine thousand five hundred and two parts of seventy-five thousand parts of three quarters of an acre of land in Dedham, and pray division, &c.

Jackson & Calhoun

Electoral Ticket.

Election on the 13th November next.

1st Dist.—	*Robert Love*,	of Haywood county.
2d	*Montford Stokes*,	of Wilkes.
3d	*Peter Forney*,	of Lincoln.
4th	*John Giles*,	of Rowan.
5th	*Abraham Philips*,	of Rockingham.
6th	*John M. Morehead*,	of Guilford.
7th	*Walter F. Leake*,	of Richmond.
8th	*Willie P. Mangum*,	of Orange.
9th	Rev. *Josiah Crudup*,	of Wake.
10th	*John Hall*,	of Warren.
11th	*Joseph J. Williams*,	of Martin.
12th	*Kedar Ballard*,	of Gates.
13th	*Louis D. Wilson*,	of Edgecomb.
14th	*Richard D. Spaight*,	of Craven.
15th	*Edward B. Dudley*,	N. Hanov.

Death of Mr. Ashmun.—This gentleman, the Agent of the American Colonization Society, died at New-Haven on the 25th ult. He had just arrived there from Liberia, in a feeble state of health, occasioned by his indefatigable and unwearied devotion to the arduous duties of his station. His loss to the Colnization Society, it is feared, will be extremely difficult to fill.—*R. Reg.*

The drought is beginning to be seriously felt in this region: Corn is mostly made, and cannot, of course, be much injured; but *cotton* is suffering—the crop will fall short of calculations, and the staple will be somewhat inferior to what was expected a few weeks since.—*West. Car.*

Ex-President Monroe.—It is a subject of deep regret, that the old age of this estimable man should be clouded by misfortunes; and it is particularly to be regretted, that our Government has postponed so long the settlement of his accounts. While his claims meet with cold delay, he is suffering under constant pecuniary embarrassments. His family mansion is mortgaged, and would have been sold under the hammer for the non-payment of interest, had not a gentleman of this city, with a liberality rarely equalled, deposited twelve hundred dollars to Mr. Monroe's credit, and thus saved the venerable ex-President from being turned out of his home. We do hope that Congress will pay attention to Mr. Monroe's claims in the early part of next session.—*N. Y. Cour.*

A man calling himself Hamilton, alias Wilson, &c. who has been delivering lectures against Masonry, in the western country, has been convicted of a brutal assault on a young female, and sentenced by Judge Howell, at Canandaigua N. Y. to five years hard labour in the state prison at Auburn.

Connecticut State Prison.—During the six months ending on the 31st of March last, this institution netted the sum of $1,017 16 cents over and above its expenses. The nnmber of prisoners were 77 including 4 females.

Spontaneous combustion.—On Wednesday morning week a heap of coal, of about one hundred chaldrons, which had been placed several weeks before on wet ground, in Boston, was discovered to be on fire, smoking like a volcano, with a volume of sulphurous matter rising in a state of ebullition. Unquenchable by water, it was found necessary to remove them to prevent a conflagration. This is the third instance of the kind within a year in that city.—*Penn. paper.*

Irish Humanity.—The ship Henry Clay, at this port, from Havre, had a very long passage, and brought over 150 Swiss passengers. The passengers, as well as the ship's provisions, having become nearly exhausted when about two month's out, on the first of July, in lat. about 43, 14, and lon. 62, they fell in with the British ship Comet, from Liverpool for New York; and the day being pleasant and water smooth, Capt. Parker sent his boat with his first officer and some of the hands to endeavor to get relief from the British ship. On the boat's getting along side, however, the officer in the boat was informed by the British mate, that no assistance would be afforded, notwithstanding the distress of the crew was represented to him.—The captain of the Comet, for some cause, did not show himself on deck, and the boat was about to return with as little as she went, when an Irish passenger hailed her from over the the bows of the Comet, and asked the mate to "come under there and (stepping forward and observing in the dialect of his country) here's half a bag of male for ye, which ye nade'n't thank our captain for—take it, it will do to help make some gruel to feed the childer"—and it was applied in that way, and preserved life until the ship fell in with other vessels who feelingly contributed to her relief.—*Chronicle.*

"Revival" in Virginia!—A correspondent informs us, under date of 30th August; that at a late meeting at Walker's Church, in *Prince Edward* county, a vote for President was taken, and it stood for Jackson 105, Adams 3.—*Rich. Enq.*

A mild tempered woman is as as a balsam, that heals *matrimonial sorrows.*

Choose a wife as you would a knife by her temper.

A man in England has lately amused some people by eating broken glass.

DIED,

At Oakland, his residence in Caswell County, three miles from Milton, on the 30th inst., the Hon. BARTLETT YANCY, after four days illness of a disease, designated by his Physicians, the *Cold Plague.*

In the death of Mr. Yancy, the State has sustained a great loss. He possessed talents of the highest order and for many years has acted a distinguished part in the affairs of the State. After having represented Caswell County for many years, in the State Legislature, he was repeatedly elected to Congress, where he remained until he declined the tender of his services. From that time to the present, he has we believe been a member of the Senate of this State, and its presiding Officer, the duties of which he discharged with a dignity, propriety and impartiality, which rendered him the ornament of that body. It is highly probable, had he not been cut off in the pride of life, he would have been called to fill the highest offices within the gift of the State. At the bar Mr. Yancey had but few equals. He was more remarkable for close and powerful argument, than for the force of his imagination. Clear as light in his statements and facts—distinct in every point for which he contended—as he advanced, the powers of his mind enlarged and illustrations poured in from every quarter. He pressed onward, until the judgment of his hearers was convinced, like the wave that first whitening in the gathering tempest, increases in its progress, until it bursts upon the shore—*Ral. Register.*

In this city, on Thursday evening last, at the residence of his father-in-law, Sherwood Haywood, Esq. in the prime of life, Maj. JOHN GRAY BLOUNT, of Tarborough, in this State. During the late War, Major B. was an active Officer of the 10th Regiment of Infantry, and having faithfully served to its termination, retired to his farm and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He came to this city a few weeks ago, and has been gradually sinking ever since his arrival. He has left a wife and a numerous circle of friends to deplore their loss.—*Ib.*

In Staunton, Virginia, on the 23d ult., the Rev'd ENOCH GEORGE, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, aged about 60 years. Such a man, and such a life of usefulness, rise above ordinary panegyric; his praise is in all the churches.

At the same place, and on the same day, the Rev. SAMUEL McPHERSON, of the Baltimore Conference. Their bodies were taken at the same time to the Presbyterian Church, where a suitable sermon was delivered to a crowded and deeply affected congregation, by the Rev. Gerard Morgan.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $9½ a 9 65; Bagging, yard, 17 a 24. Bacon 7 a 10. Candles, mould, 16. Coffee, 14 a 17. Corn, 35 a 40. Flour, $4 a 4 25; Iron 5 50 a 6 50. Flaxseed, 75. Lard, 8 a 10; Lead, 8 a 8 50. Shot, pr bag, 2 50. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 35 a 40. Nails, cut, 9; wrought, 18 a 20. Oats, 22 a 25. Sugar, common 8½ a 9½. prime 10½ a 11½. Salt, Liv. 85. T. Island, 75. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, 2 50 a 2 75. Ap. Brandy 33 a 37. Whiskey, 25. New Wheat 60 a 65.

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the Subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Further Notice.

WILL be sold, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at the Store on *MARKET SQUARE*, formerly occupied by Sebastian Staiert, deceased,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

In part, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Crockery, Cutlery, Paints, and Hardware,

Including an extensive assortment of Edge Tools, of superior quality, School Books, Quills, Stationary, &c. &c.

ALSO,

3 Shares Bank of Cape Fear Stock,
1 Phæton, &c. &c. &c.

Terms, all sums under *Ten Dollars*, Cash; over, *Six Months Credit.* The sale to be continued from day to day until the whole is disposed of

JOSEPH AREY, *Executor.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1828. 88-2w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. J. B. Stillwell and Wm. A. Matthews. } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, for the defendants, Wm. A. Matthews, and J. B. Stillwell, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next Term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Jesse Birdsall, vs. Wm. A. Mathews } Original Attachment.

ON motion, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the *Carolina Observer* for six weeks, for the defendant, William A. Mathews, to appear, plead or demur, on or before the next term of this Court.

Test, THO. I. FAISON, *C. C.*

The Ariel,

A LITERARY AND CRITICAL GAZETTE;

Embellished with splendid Quarto Engravings, at $1 50 yearly.

The Ariel is published every other Saturday, by Edmund Morris, No. 64, Spruce St Philadelphia, on superior paper, in small new type, each number making eight quarto pages. Every third number is embellished with a splended quarto copperplate engraving—thus making at the end of the year a volume of 208 pages with 8 quarto engravings, to cost but a dollar and a half.

The design of the Ariel is purely literary. It contains Original Tales, Essays, Poetry, News, Anecdotes, Literary Scraps, and Miscellaneous Items of various kinds, including Reviews, Essays on Female Biography, &c. &c. together with copious selections from the best foreign Magazines. By the free use of small type, a larger amount of such matter is crowded into eight pages than the reader would at first thought imagine.

The Ariel is not filled, from number to number, with the vapid and unprofitable original trash which is now so fashionable. The critical department will be found to deal pretty severely with such things, whether in the shape of an essay or a volume.

Since the establishment of the Ariel, one year ago, so great has been the patronage extended to it by a liberal public, that we now print an edition of 6000 copies—and the list is rapidly increasing. Subscribers can be furnished with the numbers complete, for the first of May, 1828. The embellishments to this work are executed by the first artists. The No. issued on the 3d of May, contains a splendid engraving of Harper's Ferry, Virginia; the next, as far as in the editor's power, will consist of views of American scenery.

Any person who will procure seven subscribers, and remit ten dollars, shall receive the eighth copy free. All letters must be post paid, and inclosed a year's subscription in advance. Editors are politely requested to exchange with us. Address

EDMUND MORRIS.

Philadelphia.

POETRY.

A CHANGEFUL PICTURE.

It was the morning of a day in Spring,
The sun looked gladness from the eastern sky;
Birds were upon the trees and on the wing,
And all the air was rich with melody;
The heaven, the calm, clear heaven, was bright on high;
Earth laughed beneath in all its freshness green;
The free, blue stream sung as it wandered by;
And many a sunny glade and flowery scene
Gleamed out, like thoughts of youth, life's troubled years between.

The rose's breath upon the south wind came,
Oft, as its whisperings the young boughs stirred,
And flowers for which the poet has no name;
While, 'midst the blossoms of the grove was heard
The murmur of the restless humming-bird;
Waters were dancing in the mellow light,
And joyous tones, and many a cheerful word
Stole to the charmed ear with such delight,
As waits on soft light tones of music heard at night.

The night dews lay in the half-opened flower,
Like hopes that nestle in the youthful breast;
And ruffled by the light airs of the hour,
Awoke the clear lake from its glassy rest;
Far blending with the blue and distant west,
Lay the dim woodlands, and the quiet gleam
Of amber clouds, like islands of the blest,—
Glorious and bright and changing like a dream,
And lessening fast away beneath the intenser beam.

Songs were amid the mountains far and wide,
Songs were on the green slopes that blossom'd high,
While 'mid the springing flowers on every side,
Upon its painted wings, the butterfly
Roamed a sweet blossom of the sunny sky;
The visible smile of joy was on the scene;
'Twas a bright vision but too soon to die:
Spring may not linger in her robes of green,—
Autum, in storm and shade, shall quench the summer sheen.

I came again;—'Twas Autumn's stormy hour;
The wild winds murmured in the yellow wood;
The sere leaves, rustling the naked bower,
Were whirled in eddies to the mountain-flood;
Dark clouds enthralled the west; an orb of blood,
The red sun pierced the hazy atmosphere;
And torrent murmurs broke the solitude,
Where, straying lonely, as with steps of fear,
I marked the deepening gloom which shrouds the fading year.

The ruffled lake heaved wildly; near the shore
It bore the red leaves of the shaken tree,
Sped in the violent north wind's restless roar—
Emblems of man upon life's stormy sea;
Pale, withered leaves! once to the breezes free
They waved in Spring and Summer's golden prime,
Now even as clouds or dew, how fast they flee!
Weak, trembling on the boughs in Autum's clime,
As man sinks down in death, chilled by the touch of time.

I looked again;—and fast the dying sun
Was fading to the melancholy west—
Sending his fitful gleams, through clouds of dun,
O'er nature's desolate and dreary breast;
He lit the dew-drop's cold and frozen rest,
That slept on yellow leaves the woods among;
The seared earth's flowers, that did the glades invest,
Had perished, and were buried where they sprung,
While the wild Autumn wind their mournful requiem sung!

I marked the picture—'twas the changeful scene,
Which life holds up to the observant eye;
Youth's spring of gladness and its bowers of green,
The streaming sunlight of its morning sky,
And the dark clouds of Death, that linger by!
Yet oft, when life is fresh and hope is strong,
Shall sorrow fill with tears the youthful eye,
And age to death move peacefully along,
As on the singer's lip expires the finished song!

African Sands.—Capt. Beechy makes the following remarks upon the drifting of sands in Africa:

"We are not inclined to attribute quite so much to the overwhelming properties of sand, as many other travellers have done; and we do not think that the danger of being actually buried will appear, on consideration, to be altogether so great to those who are crossing sandy deserts, as writers of high respectability have asserted. The sand which encounters a body in motion, would pass it, we should imagine, without accumulation; and the quantity which might even be heaped upon sleepers could scarcely be more than they might easily shake off in waking. We shudder at the dreadful accounts which have been recorded of whole caravans and whole armies destroyed by these formidable waves of the desert: and when our pity is strongly excited by such relations, we are seldom inclined to analyze them very deeply. But a little reflection would probably convince us that many of them are greatly exaggerated—some because the writers believed what they related, and some because they wished their readers to believe what they might not be quite convinced of themselves. In fact we think it possible that they who have perished in deserts, from the time of the Psylla and Cambyses to the present, have died, as is usual, before they were buried, either from violence, or thirst, or exhaustion.

Providence.—That there is a supreme, infinite, and eternal Mind, by which the world was made, is evident from the works of creation and providence.—Those works every where confirm David's observation, "The heavens declare thy glory," the glorious existence of an omnipotent being. The firmament magnificently displays his wisdom, power, and love. Every leaf of the tree that cover a thousand hills, every spire of the grass that clothes a thousand dales, echoes back the same soul cheering truth, that there is a God. In addition to this, all nations acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being. This sovereign Being, who formed man originally of the dust of the earth, whose potent arm reared the stupendous fabric of the universe, and whose wisdom continues to conduct the astonishing machinery with perfect regularity, is certainly an object worthy of adoration and praise, from every intelligence that owes an existence to his boundless love.

A woman, near Ballinamallard, in this county, not forty years of age, and not twenty married, was put to bed last week of her twenty-fifth child.—*Enniskillen Rep.*

Our running accounts with the merchant, grocer, shoemaker, tailor, blacksmith, and *Printer*, are generally like our sins, more than we think them to be.

Areason.—A *melling* sermon being preached in a country church, all wept but one man; on being asked why he did not cry with the rest, "Oh," said he, "*I belong to another parish.*"

Mallett's Mill

IS now in operation, and in order to receive Grain upon the customary rates, for grinding and cleaning.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1828. 87tf.

Removal.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store on *Hay street*, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, and opposite the Lafayette Hotel,

NOTT & STARR.

September 1, 1828. 87-3w.

The Mansion Hotel

Is now undergoing a thorough repair out and inside, the establishment to be enlarged with additional Rooms, such as Billiards, Baths, Barber's and other offices fitted up. The vegetable and pleasure Gardens, with summer Houses, all to be made new. The Stables stand in the rear, adjoining large lots of ground well calculated for the erection of Pavilions for public exhibition.

The location of the Mansion as respects business or health, is particularly favorable, being central, dry and free from moisture or stagnant waters of any kind, and when the rubbish and filth are removed from the houses and premises, it will prove a desirable residence for any family fond of a pleasant, rural and healthy situation. The buildings are large and airy, embracing a front of 120 feet on Hay street and extending back 82 feet, including piazza. The Parlours, Dining Rooms, Bar, Supper and Ball Rooms, together with the first floor of Bed Rooms, are all spacious and well arranged, with Bells to each room. There are few Hotels better calculated to afford comfort and convenience to the occupants and residents, than this pleasant and extensive establishment.

It is expected the improvements will be completed by the middle of next November, and now offer the premises for rent, to any person calculated to advantage a genteel establishment. The Hotel will be rented with or without furniture, if early application is made. For terms, apply to the

Proprietor of the Mansion Hotel.

Fayetteville, N. C.

September 4. 87tf

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6 4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French and English super, black and drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito netts and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety,
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Jailer's Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Sampson County, North Carolina, a negro girl who says her name is *ADOLINE*, and that she belongs to Thomas Smith, of Richland District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law, in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS K. MORISY, Jailer.

July 23, 1828. 82tf.

Sales at Auction.

On TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d,

WILL be sold by the Subscribers, at their Auction Store, A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT of freshly imported Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

Superfine, Fine and Common Cloths and Cassimeres,
Sattinetts, Domestics, &c. &c.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery Ware, &c.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.

WILLKINGS & CO., *Auctioneers.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1828. 87-ts.

Notice.

ON the last Saturday in September next, will be let out to the lowest bidder, the building of Centre Church, near Campbell Terry's, in Robeson county. The Undertaker will be furnished with a draught of the same, with certain requisitions for the completion of the work. Further information may be obtained by reference to any one of the Commissioners.

JOHN McLEAN,
RODERICK McNAIR,
ARCH'D McKAY,
ARCH'D SMITH,
JOHN CARMICHAEL,

August 28, 1828. 3t—28A11&25S.

Cash for Rags.

THE highest prices in cash will be paid for 16,000 pounds clean Linen and Cotton *Rags*, in quantities not less than 500lbs.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

August 28. 86tf.

Paper.

WRITING, Printing and Wrapping *PAPER* of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

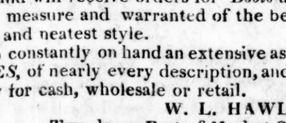
June 19, 1828. 76-tf.

Take Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of *ROBIE & NELSON*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and make immediate payment to Sam'l F. Nelson, who is authorized to receive the same.

JOHN ROBIE,
SAM'L F. NELSON.

August 11, 1828.



Further Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he continues to manufacture at the Old Stand of Robie & Nelson, where he will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of *BOOTS & SHOES*, of the best quality.

JOHN ROBIE.

N. B. Boots and Shoes made to measure at short notice.

August 10. 84tf.

New Goods.

C. & P. MALLETT,

Have just received their Fall and Winter Supply of

GOODS,

WHICH they offer to their friends and the public on their usual terms, at their old stand.

Their assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery and Glass, is good. Their stock of Groceries very choice, among the latter, a few puncheons old Grenada Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Holland Gin, Madeira and other Wines, Flint's best Segars, and Myer's Richmond Chewing Tobacco. Thomas's Loaf Sugar and Muscatel Bunch Raisins.

Country Produce at full market prices received in payment.

November 1, 1827. 43tf.

I HAVE lately received from Philadelphia and N. York, some *CHOICE LEATHER* for manufacturing, and will receive orders for *Boots and Shoes* made to measure and warranted of the best workmanship and neatest style.

I keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of *SHOES*, of nearly every description, and will sell very low for cash, wholesale or retail.

W. L. HAWLEY,
Two doors East of Market Square.

July 31. 82tf.

The Subscribers

Are this day receiving in part their Spring Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which is expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will consist in part, of the following articles, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

40 Hhds. prime Sugars,
40 bbls. loaf and lump do.
214 bags Havanna, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico Coffee,
5 do Pepper,
6 do Race Ginger,
2 do Pimento,
100 Bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
3 hhds Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
6 pipes Cogniac Brandy, (*Seignette brands,*)
3 do old Holland Gin,
1 Hhd. W. I. Shrub,
10 qur casks Teneriffe and Sherry
3 half pipes Corsica
8 qur casks sweet Malaga
9 do do Muscat
3 half quar. casks old Madeira
½ pipe do do
6 half quar. casks Cette
2 do do do Port
WINES.
2 hhds. Copperas,
1 ceroon Bengal Indigo,
1 cask Epsom Salts,
12 bbls Glauber do.
20 boxes Glass,
5 do Soap,
30 do Marine do.
6 do fresh ground Mustard,
20 do fresh Bloom Raisins,
15 do Imperial, Gunpowder, and Hyson Teas
60 bags Shot, assorted numbers,
20 kegs Orange Powder,
2 hampers bottles,
1 bbl Philadelphia Starch,

With a *great variety* of every article in their line.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

At the above Hotel an authorized *STAGE OFFICE* is kept, where seats are taken for all the Stages that depart from Fayetteville.

August 14.

For Sale,

40 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 coils bale Rope,
35 bags prime Coffee,
8 hhds. Molasses,
20 bbls. Sugar,
25 kegs cut Nails,
150 sides soal Leather,
200 lbs. Quicksilver,
3 tons Iron,
40 sets wagon Boxes,
3 hhds. N. E. Rum,
4 qr casks Malaga Wine,
10 bbls peach Brandy,
15 do. apple ditto,
40 bbls. Whiskey,
1500 bushels alum Salt,
500 ditto Sound do.
1000 ditto Liverpool do.

Powder, Shot, Lead, Indigo, Madder, Salts, Salt Petre, Spice, Pepper and Ginger, by

WHITEHEAD & FULLER.

August 14. 84tf.

Norfolk Line.

LEAVES Fayetteville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, and arrives at Norfolk every Wednesday Friday, and Sunday, by 5 P. M.

Leaves Norfolk every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, and arrives at Fayetteville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, by 9 P. M.

Passengers leaving Fayetteville on Monday, reach Norfolk in time for the Baltimore and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats, Those leaving on Wednesday, reach Norfolk in time for the Philadelphia or Seaford Boat. And those leaving on Friday reach Norfolk in time for the Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia or Seaford Boats. The Line has been much improved, and the routes so altered as to afford sufficient time for sleep.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 1828. 76tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Jannetta Jones vs. George K. Jones. } Petition for Divorce & Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, George K. Jones, is not a resident of this State, *Ordered* that publication be made in the *North Carolina Journal* and *Carolina Observer*, for three months, that unless the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, and demur, the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. Test,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

80-3m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

CUMBERLAND SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW,
Spring Term, 1828.

Thomas J. Curtis vs. William L. Adams. } Original Attachment. Levied on a Tract of Land in Richmond county.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months, in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the Defendant, William L. Adams, appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead and replevy, final judgment will be entered, and execution issue accordingly. Witness,

EDWARD LEE WINSLOW, *C. S. C.*

Blanks.

E. J. HALE has just printed, and will keep constantly for sale at the Observer office, an abundant supply of nearly all the kinds of Blanks used by Merchants, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs, and Constables, which he offers at the usual low prices. Among those now on hand are,

Bills of Exchange,
Checks on the U. States, State, & Cape Fear Banks,
U. States and State Bank Notes.
Common Warranty Deeds,
Sheriff's Deeds,
Do do for Lands sold for Taxes,
Sheriff's Tax Receipts,
State Warrants,
Common do.
Attachments,
Bail Bonds,
Recognizances,
Insolvent Debtors' Bonds,
Delivery Bonds,
Superior and County Court Writs,
Do. do. Subpœnas,
Do. do. Executions,
Do. do. Ca. Sa.
Do. do. Ven Exponas,
Do. do. Prosecution Bonds,
Do. do. Jury Tickets,
Do. do. Witness Tickets,
Appeal Bonds. Guardian Bonds.
Administration Bonds and Letters,
Marriage Licenses. Apprentices' Indentures.
Constable's Bonds. Retailer's Licenses.
Bastardy Bonds. Orders of Sale.
Clerks' Fee Bills,
Militia Captains' Returns. Do. Executions.
Tobacco Notes. Do. Manifests.
Wagon Tickets, &c.

March 20, 1828.

Printing neatly executed, At this Office.

Fayetteville Cotton Factory.

COTTON YARN made at the above Factory is offered to Country Merchants and others by the Bale at a price, less than it can be imported, by application to Mr. Hugh McLaurin, Mr. John M. Robbin or the subscriber.

HY. A. DONALDSON.

August 5, 1828. 83-tf.

For Sale,

10,000 Lbs. prime BACON, cured in this place, and 800 lbs. of excellent LARD.

Apply to E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, April 23, 1828. 68tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber either by Note or Account are earnestly requested to call and make payment before the 1st day of August next, and all those having claims against him will please present them for settlement.

WM. TRACY.

Lafayette Hotel, 17th *July*, 1828.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to make immediate payment—longer indulgence cannot be granted.

ROBT. T. GOODWIN.

April 22, 1828. 68tf.

Hardware Store.

THE Subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, at his Store on Market square, a large and general assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery

embracing nearly every article in that line of business. Also, a general assortment of

Groceries,
Paints Oils,
Drugs, Dye Stuffs, &c.

The whole of which Goods are bought low, and will be sold at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to persons whose punctuality can be relied on.

JAMES BAKER.

January 23, 1828. 55tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Meville's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Spring Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Spring Supply*, consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and bombazettes
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colours
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McALLISTER.

Fayetteville, May 4, 1828.